Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1858. VOL. 31, NO. 22.

AGRICULTURAL.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

A committee of the United States Agricultural Society, who recently met at Washington, made a report upon the subject of Chinese sugar cane, of which the following is a synopsis:

1. The soil and geographical range of the Chinese sugar cane, correspond nearly with those of Indian corn. It produces the best crop on dry lands, but the most luxtiantly in rich bottoms or moist loams.

2. It endures cold better than corn, and experiences no autumnal frosts. It will also withstand excessive drought. R penes its seed in September in dry and warm soils, in many parts of the New England States, at the extreme south it may be planted as late the 20th of June.

3. Its cost and culture is about the same as Indian corn.

4 Height of plant when fully grown varies from six to eighteen feet, and stalks very from half an inch to two inches in diameter. The weight of the entire crop when fully grown, taken before drying, is from ten to forty tons. Of seed the amount reported from fifteen to sixty bushels.

5. During the early stages of its growth it makes but little progress, so slow, indeed, as to have discouraged many cultivators; but the approach of warm weather imparts to it a wonderful rapidity. The period of growth varies from ninety to one hundred and twenty days.

6. The yield of juice was about 50 per cent. The number of gallons of syrup varies from 6 to 10; in New Brunswick 10 to 1; in Indiana and Illinois, 7 to 1.

7. A palatable bread was made from flour ground from the seed.

8. By accounts from all parts of the country this plant is universally to be a wholesome food for animals, all parts of it being greedily devoured in a green or dried state, by horses, cattle, sheep and swine, without injurious effects; the latter, especially, fattening upon it as well as upon corn.

9. Paper of various qualities has been manufactured from the fibrous parts of stalk, some of which appears to be fitted for a special use.

GALLS ON HORSES.—An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. It is bad economy to use a poor harness. The collar, especially, should always be in good condition. It should be frequently washed and oiled; and occasional pounding will keep it soft and in good shape. Whenever it becomes thin or broken pads should be worn underneath it.

Galls are occasioned often by putting horses to hard work all at once, after a period of rest, as in the spring, after the rest of the winter.

As a means of preparing the horse for such work, it is well to bathe his breast and back with a solution of alum and whiskey for several days before the labor begins. It is well to use this preparation also at any other time when the skin seems tender. We have known small sores to heal up entirely under the use of this remedy, even though the horse was kept at work.

It is another excellent preventive of galls to bathe the shoulders and breast of a working horse once or twice a week, at night, with salt and water, washing off the same with pure water in the morning.

When the skin becomes badly broken a horse should be allowed a few days rest, or if work is very pressing the harness should be so padded as not to irritate the sores; otherwise it will be vain to expect a cure. Some of our neighbors use white lead, mixed with linseed oil, (common paint,) to cure galls, and they often succeed with it; at least they get a hard incrustation over the broken skin. But we hardly fancy this *tanning* a horse's hide while he is yet wearing it.—*American Agriculturist.*

POTATOES; THE ONE-EYE SYSTEM.—MESSRS. EDITORS—I find I omitted stating in my article on "Potato Culture," (p. 202) one particular which I did not think of until to-day in planting my early ones, when it immediately struck me: as I am aware that a great many of your readers intend trying the one-eye system I wish them to have all the particulars, so that they may have success. In dropping the set in your drill, turn the eye of the set on bottom of drill—that is, the skin next the earth. By doin so, your bud or stalk takes root immediately at the base (by set.) If planted cut side down, they will not root at the set, but one joint above. In dropping, it is as easy to do it right as wrong. This also gives you a longer stem.

In all cases where manure is applied in the drills or hills, (drills are preferable,) let it be applied under the set; in no case over it. If applied over the set, the rains wash the liquid of the manure to the young shoot or shoots and injures them.

I have had orders for potato-eyes, to be cut out size of peas, and forwarded by mail. Such is not the way to raise them. Those that fail in producing potatoes from those pea eyes, must not say the the one-eye system won't do.

To any one who is desirous of making the most of a good potato, I will tell them how to do it: Take a potato of any size, put it in a flower pot, and cover it two inches over with good rich earth, half loam and half well rotted stable manure. Bury this pot in hot-bed to its brim; when the sprouts appear half an inch above the ground, run your knife down close by the stem until you reach the bulb, then slant your knife a little and it is cut, as you will feel by keeping hold of the stem and keeping it pulled. When up, have a three or five inch pot filled with the same soil, and insert those cuttings all round the pot, passing them well in; put them in the same depth as they were before cutting; give a light watering, and plunge your pots in your hot-bed. One of your potato thus treated, will give you a large amount of plants, as the potato will continue throwing shoots until it decays When your cuttings are rooted, transplant into drills same as planting, and from your first cutting you can get another crop without injury to them off half an inch above the ground; they will soon throw out fresh shoots. The above plan I have successfully proved to be good in increasing a good variety of potatos, and a profitable one, as it requires but little work, and soon gets you into a good stock of tubers, and such as we practice when we meet a valuable potato.

GERALD HOWATT,
Newton, New Jersey.

THEY "STOOP TO CONQUER:"
OR,
THE ENGLISH SWINDLE.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WADE,
OF OHIO,

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
APRIL 27, 1858.

Mr. PRESIDENT: It is not my purpose at this time after the general question has been so elaborately discussed, to detain the Senate at any length by anything that I may have to say at this period of the debate. But, sir, we have now before us, as we are told, a new proposition altogether. We are told that it is in the nature of a new bill, having but very little connection with anything that has preceded it I must confess that I am astonished at the nature of the proposition which the gentlemen composing the committee of conference have brought in for our consideration. Untrammelled as the committee seem to have been by anything that has been done—so they say—and being about to initiate a new proposition altogether, the fact that their minds should have fastened upon such a thing as this, is well calculated, I think, to surprise anybody. If justice, right, and equal regard to the institutions of the South and of the North, were to be considered by that committee, it appears to me that an unsophisticated man might, in five minutes, have brought in a proposition against which there would have been no dissenting voice in either branch of your Legislature.

We had been divided here upon questions with regard to the will and wishes of the people of Kansas as to the Constitution under which they should live. It was contended on the one side that the people, acting through the forms of law, had framed a Constitution which ought to be obligatory. On the other hand, that Constitution was assailed here by the Opposition, upon the ground that it was an utter perversion of the will of the majority of the people of Kansas; that it was got up by trickery and by fraud, and that the majority of the people ought not to be governed by it. Thus we were at issue upon this thing called the Lecompton Constitution. A portion of the people had called a Convention, which framed this instrument, and called it a Constitution. The people had previously met and framed another Constitution, which they called their Constitution, and which they said embodied the will of the great mass of the people of Kansas. I allude to the Topeka Constitution.

Now, sir, when this committee were about to pass by all the propositions that had gone before, and to substitute a new bill, how easy it would have been for them to say, in perfect justice and fairness to all, "we will not take the first Constitution made at Topeka, because it is denied on the other side to be the will of the people, we will not take the Lecompton Constitution, because it is alleged to be fraudulent, and not to embody the will of the people but we will throw both aside, and we will provide, under every safeguard that can secure an honest and fair election, for submitting this complicated and vexatious question again to the people, and they shall be at liberty to frame their Constitution." For that purpose the committee might have selected any precedent they wished—they might have taken the enabling act for Minnesota, or any similar one, and they would have found no objection to it. We should all have voted for a proposition of that kind, just to all parties, we should have permitted the people to come up now fairly to the work of framing a Constitution; we should have said to them, "make it republican in form; submit it to our consideration; and if we find it to be such, we will admit you with it."

Why did it not occur to this committee that that was the way to settle the controversy, if a settlement of it was indeed desired? The proposition which they have made, while it seems to me in a certain aspect to be humiliating to the South, is unjust, if not an open insult, to the North. It is humiliating to the South because it is a total and entire abandonment of the principle on which many of them staked their determination not to exist in the Union at all; for they said, "let us have the Lecompton Constitution, or we will go out of the Union ourselves." That proposition they have surrendered; they have given it up, they do not pretend that they can stand by it, unless it is in some sort submitted and thrown back to the people to pass upon. So far it is right; so far it is just; and I was glad to see the committee yield thus far to the reasons and arguments which had been addressed to them, showing that their Lecompton concern was fraudulent; that it did not embody the will of the people; that it was a fraud; and that their legal position was fraught with tyranny and danger in all subsequent time. That position has been repudiated and abandoned by them. We hear no more of the omnipotence of Conventions assembled to frame Constitutions. We hear no more of their being armed with supreme power to put upon the necks of a people just such a Constitution as they please, without the people having power to get rid of it. That was the position we heard rung in our ears from Southern gentlemen day after day, but a little while ago. Now they have thrown this absurd position to the winds, and I thank God for it.—They seem to admit that the people, after all, must have the right, in some shape, to pass upon the institutions under which they are to live. So far, it is a great improvement on the Lecompton concern. But if the people are to pass upon the Lecompton Constitution, why not let them do it directly? Will any man be deceived by the verbiage in which this proposition couched? Have you not left the people to pass upon it? If so, why not submit it in such a plain and fair manner that the people can all understand it?

Sir, this proposition reads upon its face as though it was a premium for votes. Are the people to vote directly upon the Constitution under which they live? Not by any means; but they are to vote upon a grant of land; they are to vote whether they will accept a gift from Government of five or six millions acres of land; and if they decide to take the land, that decision is to drag after it the Lecompton Constitution, that they have repudiated over and over again. Was ever any such thing as this concocted by a statesman, for the action of the people? Is a land grant the principle thing in framing a State Constitution? Sir, it seems to be a bid of land for liberty, a bribe held out.—"Will you, people of Kansas, surrender your liberties for land?" That is the question; it cannot be disguised. I impugn directly the motives of no man, but I state what the effect of this action will be. How will it appear to the world, say what you will about it? If the people will vote themselves so much land, then they surrender themselves to a slave Constitution, which you and I know they have repudiated over and over again. It is not competent for me to state the motives which had prompted to such action as this; but you vote for the incident, and the principal is to follow. How absurd and inconsequential! Why, Mr. President, if I should make just such a proposition as that, to obtain your vote upon a private bill and it should come out to the world that I had there would vote promptly to expel me from the body, as unworthy of a seat in it. The offer is: "So much land if you vote for this Constitution; if you vote against it, you shall have neither land nor anything else."

Mr. President, I recollect well that in the course of some observations which I made not long ago, you, sir, [Mr. Biggs in the chair] put the question to me: Suppose a slave Constitution were presented to Congress, would I vote for it? I recollect well the answer I made to you, and your apparent surprise at the absurdity of the answer. Yet I find the President of this body to day assuming my position, and voting for the same proposition, only reversing its application. I would not vote for the admission of a slave Constitution; nor will you vote for a free one. I do not complain of you because I occupy about the same ground that you will do an hour hence, when the vote is taken, except that practically our positions are reversed in the application of them. You come from a slave State, and I from a free State.—The country will understand the positions we all occupy on this subject, and I do not care how soon they are understood by all.

Mr. President, it has been sought to break the force of the objections to this scheme by saying that there was uncertainty about the people of Kansas accepting the grant proposed in your original bill. This is a strange apology, and it comes at a strange and an unfortunate time. Sir, do you not know that the subject was mooted in the Committee on Territories, and it was said that no kind of objection could arise from any such thing; that we had a right to modify the ordinance, and make what grant of land we pleased to the Territory; and if they rejected the Constitution on account of our not giving them as much as they thought they were entitled to, they would not be a State; but if they accepted the Constitution by organizing under it, subject to the provision we had made that was an end of it? How happens it now that you make this whole controversy turn, as it were, on the uncertainty whether the people will accept a donation such as you have made to every other State? Why in the name of Heaven is it now paraded here as the main reason why you have reversed your action?

Mr. Green. The Committee on Territories never did say that it was the right of the committee or of Congress to dictate the terms upon which the State should be admitted. They have always claimed that; but on the question of contract on the subject of lands, it was matter of agreement. The formation and adoption of a Constitution, the committee held was a question with which the Senate and House of Representatives had nothing to do; and that has been the point all the time. I think, therefore, the Senator does injustice to the committee when he says that they thought the subject of the grant of lands was a proper matter for the consideration of the Convention of the Territory. Not so; it is a matter of agreement, proposition, acceptance; but the Constitution is a different thing; that is a finalty already.

Mr. Wade. I do not deny that. That is just exactly what we did agree. We agreed that it was a proposed compact, and that if the proposition on our part should be accepted by the organization of a State Government under it, it would be very well, and their action under it would show their agreement to our proposed contract. That is what we agreed to in committee, and it is a sound principle of law; and the idea of repudiating it is not twenty-four hours old. That is how we agreed; and yet the Senator from Virginia rises here, and, to apologize for this misshapen production of the committee of conference, makes it all to turn on the uncertainty of whether the people of Kansas would accept this proposition. I might ask that Senator, or any other who has had anything to do with this subject, if that matter labored in your mind, how in the name of Heaven did you suffer your Lecompton bill to be debated here day after day, week after week, and I do not know, but I might say month after month, without suggesting the great difficulty which must interrupt the whole proceedings, and lead you to surrender all you had done, and set up a scheme entirely new?—You did not apprehend any such thing, as you went on with your Lecompton bill. The Senator from Virginia never suggested then that there was any trouble about the land grants that were provided for in that bill. You voted it through this body. It ran as smooth as oil. No man said there was any difficulty about that, nor could it be said: because so far as the ordinance was concerned, and the land grant was involved, the bill stood on exactly the same principles as every other territorial bill, and granted no more, no less. Why then, seek to cover up this enormity under so plain a proposition as that? Sir, the people will understand it, whether gentlemen here will understand it or not. It is in the nature of a bribe. It is not expected that the unsophisticated people, through the whole wilderness of Kansas, will be able, like lawyers, to scan closely, and understand critically, the import of this grant. I will not say that the fact that it was known they would not understand it, constituted the reason why a question so simple as the adoption or the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution is made to turn on the fact whether the people will accept a donation of lands; but it looks very much like it. It would be out of order for me to say it was so intended, but that will be its effect.

Well, sir, that is the nature of the proposition. I have said it is humiliating to the high-minded South, because it is a total surrender of the position upon which they planted themselves, and swore in their councils they would stake their institutions. You have given it up, you have surrendered Lecompton, in this miserable way to be sure, into the hands of the people of Kansas, to reject it if they please, and as I trust in God they will. Therein, sir, you lie in the dust. Southern chivalry is here in these Halls, begging men to vote for a miserable lie. I am sorry for it. I have respected their highmindedness. I have always hoped heretofore that they were above consenting to arrangements that could not stand out in open day. I do not say that anything sinister is intended in this proposition, but I know it is well calculated in itself to deceive the people, and therefore I pronounce it humiliating to the South. I say, further, it is unjust, if not an open insult, to the North. Why?—I can tell you nothing new, after the proposition has been so ably handled by the honorable Senator from Kentucky and the honorable Senator from Vermont, who have preceded me.—They have made it too palpably plain for me to stand here long in elaborating this point.—Here stands out before the whole world the most glaring injustice, the most palpable wrong, and no man dare face me down here, and say that you place Slavery and Liberty upon equal foundations by this measure. You talk of the equality of the States. Why, sir, you are trampling the free States into the dust, and offering bribes to Slavery. It will not do.—Whether we understand it or not, God knows the people of the United States, the honest people, will understand it.

I have said, and I still say, that this proposition is flagrantly unjust to the North, and, I think, an open insult. Well might the Senator from Kentucky ask, what would the South think of a proposition like this on the other side? I have too good an opinion of you to believe that you would bear it as meekly as we shall. I believe that you would conduct yourselves, in reference to such a nefarious proposition, in a manner more fraught with honor to your section than I fear we shall. I wish to God we had men as fearless to stand up for the right, as you have to stand up for the wrong. I honor you for the manner in which you stand up to what you say you regard as your rights. Well might the Senator from Kentucky ask, what would you think of such a proposition if the case were reversed? There is not a Southern man who will not die in his tracks before he would surrender to a proposition so insulting to the South as this manifestly is to the North. I know you would not, and I give you all honor for it, because in that, if in nothing else, God knows I sympathize with you; you are right in it.

The proposition now offered to the people of Kansas is this: 'You shall have six millions acres of land, and immediate admission into the Union, if you will take Slavery; but if you prefer a free State you shall be excluded; you shall be treated as outside barbarians, unworthy to be members of this Union for an indefinite length of time to come." It is undeniable; it stands out gross, palpable, upon the face of your record, and cannot be disguised. It required a good deal of assurance, a good deal of effrontery, to bring in a proposition like this: but you knew the material to which you were addressing it too well to fear the consequences. You say by this proposition, if Congress adopts it, "Come in, ye people of Kansas, here are millions of acres of land; here is immediate admission if you prefer slavery; but, if, on the other hand, you prefer Liberty, you are unworthy of admission, you are not numerous enough to be admitted."—One slaveholder, for the purpose of the admission of a Territory as a State is worth more than twenty free men. That is the naked proposition which you have brought here for the consideration of Northern men, and I perceive that you will have Northern men who will go with you even for this. You will have them, and you knew you would, because you knew you could not make a proposition, however fatal to the honor of the North, without finding here men who would stoop to it.—When I contrast the high chivalric honor of the South in this particular with the North, I sometimes wish to change places with them.—Here is a proposition offering a premium to Slavery, and immediate admission without inquiry as to the numbers, if the people of Kansas will come here as a Slave State; but if they decide on the side of Freedom, they are to be indefinitely postponed until a census shall be taken at the will of a craven and besotted Executive That is the proposition offered to the high-minded people of that section from which I come. They will spurn it, though I perceive that some of their Representatives are about to take it.

Now, what are to be the consequences of the passage of this proposition? I must judge from what has preceded it. I do not know but that I may be uncharitable in my supposition, but when I look at your candle box frauds, at your Cincinnati Directory frauds, all adopted by your Executive, and the agents who commit the frauds applauded and foisted into high offices of power and respectability, how can I repose confidence in you? When I see the just arrangement which had been made by that just man, the lover of equality and justice to all parties and to all sections, the Senator from Kentucky, stricken out, and another man added to the board to supervise the election—a man who was no more wanted there than a fifth wheel to a coach, for you had a full board before—I ask this committee, and I wish them to answer me now, why did you place the district attorney of the Territory on that board of commissioners? I repeat the question, why did you do it? Was it not right before? A corrupt Executive was allowed to appoint two. Was it wrong that the people should appoint two more? Why give your Executive the appointment of a majority of the board, and full power over the people to trample them in the dust? Answer me that, if you can! I pause, but I pause in vain, for a reply. What shall I say, then? Sir, it savors too much of the candle-box and of the Cincinnati Directory. Is it intended, at all hazards, against the vote of the people, and in defiance of their wishes, to forge a majority, to make a false return to the President that you have outvoted the Free State men, and that Lecompton is adopted? Was that the anchor you had thrown to the wind-own party in that board, and [illegible] people on equal terms with the Executive the

Sir, I have no fears of the people of Kansas if you give them any chance, even if you will be honest in counting their votes; but here the matter is left to the President of the United States, who censured his Governor because he had refused to yield to an outrageous, notorious, palpable, and undisputed fraud, and ultimately compelled him to resign. I say, when such things are done, what may we not suspect? I can hardly realize that I am in the Senate of the United States, when propositions calculated to blind the people, propositions calculated to hold out false colors, are presented in this way. In this scheme, you have evidently followed, as far as you could, the bill presented by the Senator from Kentucky; but you have amended that most just clause of his, upon which the honesty of the whole transaction turned, in order that you might still keep in the hands of those who have proved themselves to be unworthy of such a trust, the power to decide against the people, as they have done heretofore, the fate of the new State.

Now, sir, I am not so much of an enemy to the people of the South as they suppose. I think they will never gain anything by such a proposition as this. It is not because I suppose they will, that I manifest this zeal against it; but because, like the Senator from Kentucky, I know that the safety, the permanency, the true glory of our institutions, must be built upon the solid foundations of eternal right and justice, and this trickery, these frauds, altho' they may serve the purpose of a party for a day, are fraught with danger to the whole community, and will finally result in disastrous consequences even to those for whose benefit they seem to be perpetrated.

Mr. President, I have now said all that I intended to say, and much more, because when I see a proposition that appears to be unfair, and I will say, that appears to be dishonest, I cannot retain exactly that equanimity that perhaps I ought. It may be all fair and all right—but I must announce the impressions that I deliberately have on that subject. I think it is palpably wrong—wrong to the high-minded people of the South, who, I am sure, when they understand it, will trample it beneath their feet as an unclean thing—unjust, palpably unjust, to the North, whom it places on a footing of inequality. Sir, if I did seek the destruction of the institutions of the South, I could devise no way more facile than that you have yourselves marked out; for, being in the minority, whenever you shall have divested yourselves of that character which we have conceded to you—that you are high-minded, honorable men—you will have lost the great stake in the Government that would ever enable you, as long as you practised on these principles, to enjoy your full share in the councils of this nation, and even more. As I said, I do not know but that this proposition may be right; but its appearance is absolutely and deliberately wrong.

Now, Mr. President, I regret that such a proposition should have been brought in here. Why would you not let Lecompton die, if you had not the force to put it through? I would infinitely prefer, for the honor of the nation, both North and South, that you had the force in both branches to put your Lecompton Constitution through here, rather than have been compelled to resort to this indirection, in order to accomplish the same result; because its effect in demoralizing the nation, perverse and iniquitous as I think it was, would have been infinitely less than by this monster of a proposition.

But I have said that it was no part of my purpose to detain the Senate. I have very feebly expressed the feelings that I entertain in regard to this proposition. I do not believe you can seduce the noble-minded people of Kansas, who have withstood all your persecutions so long, to succumb to such a scheme as this.—You have exercised the whole powers of your Government; you have invoked your armies, and let them loose upon the defenceless people there; you have inflicted upon them hardships; and pursued them with a relentless persecution that I have never known before and hardly ever read of in history; and yet they stand unconquered and unconquerable. It only remains to determine whether appliances to their cupidity, arts of deceptions can work out a fall for a people who have so nobly withstood all your force. I know well you cannot force them to it. Their intelligence is great, and I think they will be capable of seeing through this nefarious act, which is calculated to lower them; to degrade them, to a condition of servitude. I do not believe you will effect it. I have a better opinion of those noble spirits. I think the controversy will result in your most ignominious defeat before the people of Kansas. The only danger I apprehend is from the arrangement of this scheme by which you put the whole power of controlling the election into the hands of a corrupt Executive. The people are against you in overwhelming numbers. The only doubt is, whether the executive officers will count their votes aright. I am willing to venture that people, with all the skill in weaving nets for their destruction that you can devise, provided at last you leave them to be counted according to their numbers, and make fair, and not John Calhoun, returns.

Mr. President, I have no fears for the result of this measure. The noble-hearted, brave, and liberty-loving people of Kansas will spurn the infamous proposition, as the Saviour of the world did one in all respects similar in principle, and emanating from a like source.

BEAUTIFUL ANSWERS.—A pupil of the Abbe Sicord, gives the following extraordinary answers:

'What is gratitude?'

'Gratitude is the memory of the heart.'

'What is hope?'

'Hope is the blossom of happiness.'

'What is the difference between hope and [illegible] flower, and enjoyment [illegible]

'What is eternity?'

'A day without yesterday or to-morrow—a line that has no end.'

'What is time?'

'A line that has two ends—a path which begins in the cradle and ends in the tomb.'

'What is God?'

'The necessary being, the son of eternity, the machine of nature, the eye of justice, the match-maker of the universe, the soul of the world.'

'Does God reason?'

'Man reasons because he doubts; he deliberates—decides. God is omniscient: he never doubts—He therefore never reasons.

A STRANGE DISEASE.—A singular disease has made its appearance at Jefferson City, Mo. The *Inquirer* of that city gives the following account of its symptoms:

"The unfortunate patient, as soon as the word abolitionist is mentioned in his hearing, begins to swear, jump, kick, hop, skip, rear, charge, tear, convort, snort, rip, tumble, sneeze, cough, spit, whoop, stutter, squeal, howl, moan, groan, bellow, bewail, lament, despond, turn pale, look savage, froth at the mouth, roll his eyes, stamp his feet upon the ground, wheel round and round, fall down, get up again, and then does all that over again. O, horrible!"

The same disease prevails to some extent in this State, where it is known by the name of National Democracy. It is believed that a certain cure has recently been discovered, which fact cannot fail to send a thrill of pleasure through every philanthropic heart.

There is now in the vaults of the Merchants' Bank of Boston over four millions of dollars in gold—the property of the associated banks of Boston. This large amount is kept there from motives of convenience and safety. The gold is in bags containing $5,000 each.

Thomas Clingham, a member of the House of Representatives from North Carolina, has been appointed a Senator from that State, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the appointment of the Hon. Asa Biggs to be Judge of the District Court of the United States.

A colony of seven hundred persons, about five hundred from Pennsylvania and the balance from Maryland, has procured a large body of land on the Platt river in Nebraska Territory, and they are about to establish themselves upon it and build a city of their own.

Freemansburg, Lehigh county, out of a population of 700, lost but two persons by death, from April 12th, 1857 to April 12th, 1858.—Guess they have no doctors there.

Two schooners have cleared at Detroit for Liverpool, with cargoes of staves and lumber, and a third will sail this week, to be followed by six others in a month.

A Sicilian bark has lately arrived at Philadelphia, bringing a cargo of oranges and lemons, intermingled with cockroaches from two and a half to three inches in length.

On the 17th of April, one gentleman in Savannah, Georgia, sold $150 worth of Strawberries to go North.

The United States Congress pays about $20,000 a session for the folding of their documents.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, May 28, 1858

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

ANTI-LECOMPTON STATE CONVENTION.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, and of the several counties of the Commonwealth, opposed to the "Lecompton Swindle," and the despotic policy of the National Administration in forcing upon the people of Kansas a Constitution in defiance of the known wishes, and in subversion of the great right of self-government, and in favor of a sound American policy in opposition to the policy and intrigues of foreign governments, are requested to send delegates, equal in number to their representatives and Senators, in the State Legislature, to meet in Convention, at Harrisburg, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on THURSDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF JULY, A. D., 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M, to nominate State Officers, and transact such other business as the exigencies may demand.

By order of the State Committee.

LEMUEL TODD, Chairman.

EDWARD MCPHERSON, Sec'y.

MORMON WAR ENDED.

Our readers are no doubt aware of the fact that the rebellion in Utah is at an end. The Mormons are fast leaving the Territory, and probably ere this, are all on their way to the State of Sonora, in Mexico, or some other place outside the United States. The entire credit of this peaceful settlement of the Mormon difficulty, is due to Col. THOMAS L. KANE, of Philadelphia, the brother of Lieut. Kane, of the Arctic Expedition. This philanthropic gentleman, who has always been on friendly terms with that people, undertook the expedition out of pure love for his countrymen, to stop the effusion of blood, and save vast expenses to the nation. So loth was the administration to believe the report of their withdrawal from the territory, that its organ at Washington—the *Union*—denied the report authoritatively, and called the noble-hearted Kane an imposter and a Mormon. It has since retracted its language and seems to now do him some sort of justice. To Kane, then, belongs the whole honor, and had the bungling Buchanan administration, timourly, entrusted it to the right hands it would have been ended long ago. All honor, then, to Kane, and shame on the incompetent, bungling, weak administration of Buchanan.

THE USURY LAW.

The *Gazette* of last week has an article in which it denies that the usury law of the last session is a Locofoco party question. It don't deny, however, that the Locofoco party had a majority in both branches of the Legislature—nearly two-thirds in the House,—and yet this law was passed, with parties thus constituted. Upon that party, certainly, the blame must lie, as they had the power to defeat it, but instead of doing so, carried it through, as seen by that paper. According to its own showing, *eight more Locofocos* voted for it than of all other parties combined! If a law passes a Locofoco Senate, a Locofoco House, and receives the signature of a Locofoco Governor, it appears to us very strange that an unscrupulous paper should contend that its party is not responsible. Poor man, if you ever borrow a little money to save your property, and have to pay from *six to fifty per cent.*, for it, (the *rich shylock* can take as much interest as he pleases,) remember who passed the law, and have no more to do with a party that is forever crushing you.

Our friends will notice the call for an anti-Lecompton State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 8th of July, next. The call is designed to embrace all those who oppose the iniquitous Buchanan administration on the Lecompton question. The strong probability now is, that there is fast consolidating, not only in Pennsylvania, but over the whole North, and in a portion of the Southern States, a grand National Party, on this question, that will carry everything before it, like the mighty tornado, at the next election. The days of Locofocoism, Lecomptonism and Plunder, are doomed. The handwriting is on the wall, and like the Babylonian, they quake and tremble.

We are sorry that the *nigger-organ* refuses to publish the communication of some great unknown "Junius," in Bloody Run, in reference to the speech of the Locofoco political leader of the South, Senator Hammond, in which he calls we poor laboring freemen of the North "*mud-sills*," "*white slaves*," &c. Our article of a few weeks ago, was such a crusher, that the editors are sick of the question, and want no more to do with it. If "there is more truth than poetry" in this libeller of the North, Hammond's speech, as that paper says, why does it not publish it? Publish "Junius'" communication and Hammond's speech. Do!

The *Gazette* don't seem to like the result of the late Philadelphia election. Dry up your tears, friends, you will hear plenty more such thunder, before the people are done with Lecompton!

THE RAIL ROAD.

The meetings are now being held in different parts of the County for the purpose of procuring stock. Let every man who desires a Rail Road, who wishes the advancement of the County, and his own interests, attend the meetings, get his neighbor to go likewise, and when there, subscribe liberally. Unless this is done we might as well give up, and plod on in the old way, always fifty or a hundred years behind our neighbors. Subscribe as you ought, and we will have the road in less than two years.

"As Democrats, we stand on the platform of principles adopted by the last Democratic National Convention."—*Gazette.*

Do you? That's strange! The Cincinnati Convention adopted the principle of popular sovereignty—that the people of each Territory only had the right to make their own laws.—Let Senator Douglas, the great author of that very doctrine, answer where the Buchanan faction now stand, in their efforts to force an obnoxious constitution upon the people of Kansas, and thus deprive them of their liberty.

THE FLOOD.—The Juniata and Dunning's Creek, owing to the late heavy rains, are now higher than they have been known for many years. The damage to fences and the crops, lying along these streams, in this County, will be great. In many cases whole fences have been swept away, and fields of corn, and other kinds of grain, entirely destroyed.

The Union Prayer meeting to-night is to be held in the Presbyterian Church. It will be led by Rev. Mr. Aughinbaugh, of the German Reformed Church. The meetings still appear to be well attended, by persons of all religious opinions. That they may do much good, and bind in closer bonds the entire christian community, should be the earnest effort of all.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Methodist church commenced on last Saturday.—The sacrament was administered on Sunday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Guyer, the Presiding Elder, was in attendance, and delivered several powerful sermons. He is a preacher of more than ordinary power, and rivets the attention of his congregation.

CORRECTION.—In our paper of the 14th inst., under the head of "Court Proceedings," in the case of the Commonwealth vs. sundry persons for opening a grave, and taking and carrying away the body, the name of Wm. Rollins is mentioned. No one of that name was among the number; it should read Wm.

MORE MONEY WANTED.—The President has asked Congress for permission to contract a loan of fifteen millions, for a period of time not exceeding ten years. The Senate Committee on Finance have the matter under consideration. This measure is rendered necessary by the diminution of receipts at the Federal Treasury.

For the Inquirer.

WOODBERRY "LOCAL."

WOODBERRY, May 24, 1858.

MR. OVER :—

Woodberry is technically dull just now, but *ideally* it is waking, and for fear that you are not aware of the fact, I must inform you that we have some persons here who are decidedly impulsive, and when the least imaginable breeze is let off from any other section of our glorious Union, which is calculated to affect the mercury of a spirited person, they "go off half-cocked," and do up things *ideally* or fancifully for a "few days." As an instance, I would mention that a few days ago we received information true or false, of the letting of the Sherman's Valley Railroad, extending into the Broadtop coal region, and without more data, our worthy impulsives, and and among the rest, your worthy correspondent, proceeded to grow jubilant over the aforesaid budget, and, in fact, not only jubilant but went on in the glorious strain to build a branch! a "live railroad!" yes, think of that! from Woodberry to intersect said (as the lawyers say) Sherman's Valley Road at, near, or at least not far from *somewhere* in Hopewell Township. Yes, sir, we came to the conclusion to suspend the trifling project that has heretofore engaged all our energies; of course, you know what I am alluding to; if you do not, I am sorry that you are so far behind the age; but sir, the Woodberry and San Francisco project never could have succeeded, and I am happy to say that it has been completely eclipsed by the new project. What Senators Gwin and Broderick will think of this abandonment of their favorite idea, I am not prepared to say, but I hope they will not treat us worse than the Administration treated them under similar circumstances. I now suggest to Bedford, since Woodberry has left the field, to compete for the Pacific! the great Pacific! Of course I have no desire to arouse a certain fire that generally burns for the length of two whole days in Bedford, when projects of so much moment are suggested. I am willing to go a whole share in the Bedford and San Francisco Railrood myself; just put me down.

On the strength of the above well-founded scheme, the Impulsives, in part, willing to gratify their spirits, assembled at Mr. Fluck's Hotel on Thursday evening, and "got off" the first "hop" of the season, and one that would have done honor to the most tasty and fastidious of Bonnaffon's pupils. Eller and his pupils did credit to the violin performance, the supper was grand and luxurious; the ladies (may their dresses grow less!) were too splendid to talk about, and on that interesting occasion, carried the minds of the Impulses far into the realms of fancy. In fact, everything was in keeping with the sublime idea which suggested the assemblage, save that our performance was what we intend to make the Railroad —"Excelsior" and reality.

On Saturday, the Woodberry and Pattonsville Turnpike Company, which has been laboring under serious pecuniary embarrassments, took advantage of the breeze, while the spirit of improvement was up, to let a mile and three-fourths of the two miles and three-fourths not graded of their road leading from Pattonsville through Woodberry to Spang's Mills, with a fine prospect of letting the balance, should the spirit continue to progress, as it undoubedly will, as our Railroad goes forward; we won't get a charter yet, but that don't appear to be a serious obstacle.

Bloomfield Furnace, as I have been informed by Sam. M'Mullin, the gentlemanly clerk, has again resumed operations under the inflated ideas of the Impulsives, and is doing a very good business. She is now in the hands of Ricketston, of Pittsburg.

The wet and cold weather has proved a fearful detriment to corngrowers, but the winter grain and grass are much benefitted.—Fruit is but little damaged, yet, and if the prayers of the righteous are heard, it will not be further damaged. S. S.

Opinions of the Press in Kansas.

Below we give several extracts from papers published in Kansas, which were published after the receipt of the passage of the English Kansas Bill. Not a paper published in that Territory defends the adoption of that swindle. The *Freedom's Champion*, pulished in Atkinson city, publishes a long article against the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, and concludes with the following paragraph :—

"It now devolves on the people of Kansas when called upon to vote, to return to Washington such an answer to this base proposal as only Freeman can give. We know what that answer will be. The men who attempt to bribe settlers of Kansas into a tame submission, feel none of the spirit which antimates them. They would rather remain outside of the Union forever than accept this swindle on any terms. They hated it first from a sense of its injustice, and at every step in its progress as the villainy which has grown more infamous, their hatred has grown more intense; and we know that we speak the sentiment of the whole Free State element in this Territory when we say that no consideration whatever could induce the people to live under the Lecompton Constitution.—the paltry acres with which unprincipled men have sought to purchase their manhood."

"It now remains for the people of this Territory to decide whether they will accept the bribe offered to them by Congress, or reject it, and with it that budget of villainies, the Lecompton Constitution. We have too much confidence in the integrity of the people of Kansas to believe that they will accept any such proposition. We believe that they would rather remain a Territory eternally, than to come into the Union under such insulting and degrading conditions. What! be bought up like a flock of sheep? Sacrifice our principles for the triumph of which we have been so earnestly contending, for a fine slice of the public lands? Away with such an idea. It is a libel alike on the good sense and patriotism of our people—a miserable subterfuge, a flimsy trick for stifling the popular voice. Mr. English and the other Democrats who favored this substitute have indeed won for themselves a great name. But what a name! fit only to rank with the Judases and Arnolds—to be covered with imperishable infamy. We are assured, nay, we are confident, that the people will administer such a rebuke to Mr. Buchanan and his satelites as will make them tremble in their shoes."—*Leavenworth City Ledger.*

"Having found that threats alone are insufficient to curb the people of Kansas, our enemies have joined a threat and bribe, and hope, by this means, to succeed in their nefarious purposes. We would inform the Administration and its minions, that the government does not own land enough to buy up the people of Kansas. The originators and abettors of the movement are boasting that the inhabitants of this Territory would barter their hopes in this life and the next, for a grab at Uncle Sam's domain. What a pitiable mistake! We would rather consign ourselves to eternal poverty than be the instruments of our own degradation. Who that mingles with the people, hears their opinions, and observes the spirit in which they are expressed, can doubt as to what will be the result of that election? Our enemies may consider us fools and knaves, but give us a chance at the ballot box, and we will return the compliment."—*Leavenworth Ledger.*

"The unfair admission of the Lecompton Constitution will not shield it; the people will strike through the ordinance to bury the lance of their just indignation deep into the heart of the swindle, and thus struck down, it will be trampled into the very earth, whilst its memory, like the ghost of Banquo, will torment the party which countenanced its creation and cherished its transient being."—*Quindaro Chindowan.*

"As we go to press we learn that the Lecompton bill, as reported by English from the Committee of Conference, has passed both branches of Congress—in the house by nine majority.

"Lecompton is, therefore, passed, provided the people of Kansas vote to adopt a proffered land grant, otherwise we remain in a territoriol condition until we have 93,000 inhabitants.

Of course we will remain a territory!"—*Lawrence Republican.*

"Our duty, as it appears to us, is plain, though it be painful. With that devotion and magnanimity characteristic of the Free State party, we should drop all thought of existing State Governments; go, like one man, into the election under the English bill, vote the land bribe with its Lecompton appendage into eternity, and then urge forward emigration, so that before another year rolls round, we may count a population guaranteeing our admission into the confederation, even under the high handed terms of the English bill.—*Leavenworth Times.*

END OF THE MORMON REBELLION.

The intelligence that Brigham Young has practically abdicated to Gov. Cumming is now confirmed through so many sources and by so many corroborating circumstances that nearly all doubt as to its truthfulness is dissipated. The Washington Union met the statement at first with a sturdy incredulity that appeared to verge on a desire to have it proved unfounded, but is now forced to admit that it seems highly "probable that the news we have received, though unofficial and incomplete, many nevertheless foreshadow an important and desirable change in our relations with Utah." The aspersions which it allowed a correspondent to throw upon the sources through which the information was received are also withdrawn. Col. Thomas Kane, whose volunteer efforts have been so efficiently exerted in bringing about the desired result, it is now admitted, is not a Mormon, but "a worthy brother of the late lamented Dr. Kane, possessing his energetic and benevolent character," whose journey to Salt Lake, "as a private individual, was undertaken from motives of pure benevolence, and in the hope the he might be instrumental in inducing the Mormons to submit to the constitution and the laws, and thus spare the effusion of blood." Col. Rich, who vouched for the authenticity of the news, is also vindicated as being neither "a Mormon nor the son of a Mormon" but an old and reputable sutler at Fort Leavenworth, where he has been for the past fifteen or twenty years, who has a son in the army and now connected with the quartermaster's department at Fort Scott, and probably derived his information through him.

The confirmation of the peaceable disposition of the Mormons and their sensible determination to submit to the legal authority of the United States, through it may conflict with the political schemes of some parties, and cruelly disappointed the rich expectations that others had founded upon the vast expenditures the continuance of the war would necessitate, is yet a matter for national congratulation. Independent of the fact that Brigham Young's change of position from open rebellion to quiet submission, will overcome the necessity for a fierce and bloody conflict, which, however assured might be the final triumph of the Government, would still be attended with scenes of misery, desolation and bloodshed, we have these consideration of pecuniary saving that the present condition of the national exchequer renders exceedingly pertinent. The heavy cost incurred in merely preparing for this war has shown how vast an expenditure would have been required to carry it on. The authentication of the news will put a stop to further military movements, and save the treasury millions. There will be no necessity for calling out the three volunteer regiments, and the troops concentrated at Fort Leavenworth and Jefferson Barracks may again be distributed along the frontier posts. The force which Gen. Johnston has within a short distance of Salt Lake city will be quite sufficient to support Gov. Cumming under the new

But, though the Mormon submission to what they had the sense to preceive would at last be an inevitable necessity has greatly altered the position of affairs, it by no means has removed all the difficulties that are presented by their occupation of Utah Territory. In some respects, indeed, it may rather complicate these difficulties. Had they persisted in their attitude of open rebellion, the Gordian knot would have been briefly and sternly cut by the sword, and forcibly overcome, slaughtered and dispersed, the existence of Mormon settlements within the United States have been decided finally. Now we have them nominally submissive, yet actually, no doubt, cherishing the same schemes of independence and devoted to the same practices which have made them legally and morally a national nuisance. We cannot continue to make war on them simply because they are Mormons and practice polygamy, and yet, if not held under by such strong repressive measures as the Government may legally adopt, it is manifest that a few years will find them again defying control and calling for the same demonstration of power as has now brought them to their senses. It will be the duty of Government to see to this, and the determination of the Administration, which has already been unofficially announced, to keep an adequate and well provisioned force at Salt Lake city, and maintain a line of communication thence with Fort Leavenworth, is a measure of common prudence that commands itself to the approval of all. Under the surveillance of such a force as will forbid their usurpation of power and expose the obscenity of their social practices, the Mormon leaders will no doubt soon obtain a revelation calling them to a new promised land without the jurisdiction of our Government, and we shall be happily rid of the responsibility and disgrace of their presence.—*Baltimore American.*

AN INFANT EATEN BY HOGS.

Mr. Amos Karlow, of Medina, informs us, says the Cleveland Plaindealer, that as he was coming to the city this morning, he saw, a few rods ahead, when about five miles from town, two hogs ravenously devouring something in the middle of the road. As he approached the spot the hogs fled, leaving a small pool in the middle of the road. On investigation Mr. Barlow found that it was an infant they had been engaged on. The head and one foot were whole and untouched, but the other portions of the body, except a few bones, had been devoured. By the head, Mr. Barlow thinks it was a female infant.

Looking in the direction taken by the hogs in their flight, Mr. Barlow saw a woman lying in the gutter, apparently asleep. He went to her and found that she was in a state of unconscious and beastly intoxication. Evidently the miserable wretch was the mother of the infant. Mr. Barlow informed the people of a farm house near by, and they went and carried her to their house. She was a stranger to them. She is a German, and apparently about forty years old. It is altogether a shocking affair.

"Old Bob, a negro drummer in the Revolutionary war, died recently in Elbert co., Geo., at the advanced age of 107 years He was present at the battle of Eutaw Springs, Guilford Court House, and Brandywine.

A fire occurred at Chicago, on Tuesday morning last, which consumed several buildings of small value, but a dreadful loss of life resulted. Nine persons are known to be burned and three others are missing.

MAJOR GENERAL P. F. SMITH.

The death of PERSIFER F. SMITH, Major General in the United States army, which took place at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on Monday last, the 17th, is an irremediable national loss. The news has occasioned us little surprise, while sharing in the general grief over such a dispensation. General SMITH had been in failing health for some years past.—When we last met him we were startled at the great change in his appearance. The erect and hardy soldier, whom we knew so well, and remembered so kindly, ten years before, could hardly be recognised in the attenuated frame and trembling movements of that human wreck. His indisposition during the Mexican war, aggravated by his late residence in Texas, at the head of the military division in that quarter of the Union, no doubt hastened his death. There was much in the history and the character of General Smith interesting and exemplary.—Apart from his military genius, he was a rare scholar, a good lawyer, an accomplished gentleman, and an upright man. The *Evening Bulletin* of yesterday contains a short and faithful sketch of his career, from which we copy as follows:

"Gen. Smith was a worthy son of Pennsylvania, having been born in this city in November, 1798, so that he was in the 60th year of his age. He was a son of Jonathan Smith, formerly cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and afterwards cashier of the Bank of the United States. Jonathan Smith, whose father held an important public office in Chester county under the Colonial Government, came to Philadelphia during the last century. The maternal grand-father of Gen. Smith was Persifer Frazer, who was a lieutenant colonel in the revolutionary army.

"After going through a collegiate course and graduating at Princeton, the subject of this notice studied law under the late Charles Chauncey, Esq. Upon his admission to practice he removed to New Orleans, where he resided, engaged in the duties of his profession, until the period of the Florida war, when he volunteered for service there, and served gallantly during two campaigns under General Gaines. It was here that his military talent was brought to the knowledge of General Taylor, and it was upon his recommendation that the Governor of Louisiana gave to him the command of the Louisiana, volunteers for service in the war with Mexico. He served under General Taylor in the campaign of the Rio Grande.

"In May, 1846, while in Mexico, he was appointed Colonel of the Rifle Regiment, that was raised for the war, and for his services at the siege and capture of Montery he was brevetted Brigadier General. He was subsequently ordered to join General Scott, and commanded a brigade on the memorable march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, taking a prominent part in the most important battles.

"At Contreras he rendered efficient services. General Scott, in his official report, stating that he 'closely directed the whole attack in front with his habitual coolness and ability.' At Chepultepec also he was prominently engaged, as also in the final struggle at the city gates. Gen. Scott, in his reference to the Belen Gate affair, again describes General Smith as 'cool, unembarrassed, and ready,' and these were distinguishing traits of his military character.

"After the war was over, Gen. Smith, who had been promoted to the rank of Major-General by brevet, for his services at Contreras, was ordered to California, to the command of that military department. Subsequently, he held a similar command in Texas. In 1856 he was ordered to Kansas, where he has remained in command until quite recently, when he was appointed to the command of the expedition to Utah."

British Aggressions!

The recent insults to the American Flag by British cruisers, have elicited the severe and just condemnation of the Press throughout our country; and we are exceedingly gratified at the prompt Government indications of a purpose to resent this interference with our commerce.

A message from the President, enclosing a letter from the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of British aggressions in the Gulf of Mexico, was sent to the Senate on Thursday, and ordered to be printed.

Gen. Cass lays before Her Majesty's Minister, in brief, the leading facts connected with the operations of the "Styx." Lord Napier simply acknowledges the communication, and, without submitting any views or opinions of his own on the subject, assures the Secretary that his despatch will be laid before his government at as early a day as possible.

But the most important and interesting communication in the series, is the despatch from the Secretary of State, Gen. Cass, to the American Minister in London, Mr. Dallas, instructing him to lose no time in laying before Her Majesty's government a statement of these outrages, and to demand that the conduct of the British officers be not only discontinued, but disavowed and condemned; and in cases where actual loss has been sustained, indemnity is to be insisted upon.

The tone of the Secretary's note is dignified and courteous, but firm and decided. In our judgment, it meets the case precisely as it ought to be met. And we are quite persuaded, that the reason for the remonstrance, and the demand for redress it conveys, are so clear and unquestionable, that Her Majesty's government cannot fail to respond to it in a becoming spirit, and with a promptitude which will very speedily put at rest all apprehensions of future trouble with England.

Accompanying these documents, we have a despatch from the Secretary of the Navy, announcing that a fleet of vessels had been ordered to cruise actively on the northern coast of Cuba to protect the persons and property of American citizens, and to protect all vessels of the United States from search or detention from vessels of war of any other nation. The fleet will consist of—

Steam frigate Wabash	40 guns.
War steamer Fulton	5 "
Razee Savannah	50 "
Brig Dolphin	4 "
Total	99 guns.

Spain, also is to be held responsible for British outrages upon the American flag in the harbor of Segua la Grande! This part of the despatch of Secretary Cass is especially significant!

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning last, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. DAVID F. KAUFFMAN and Miss ANNIE NAWGLE.

On the same day, by the same, MR. JOB M. LYSINGER and Miss MALINDA KNOX.

With the above marriage notices we received a nice "wedding cake," for which the brides and grooms have our thanks—and may joy and happiness always attend them.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. JACOB SHUNK and Miss REBECCA STICKLER, both of Bedford tp.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. O. B. Thayer, at the residence of Dr. John S. Poter, Cherry Grove, Carrol Co., Ill., Dr. J. K. EBERLE, of Amboy City, Lee Co., Ill, formerly of Huntingdon Co., Pa., and Miss MERAB SHIPLEY, formerly of Baltimore City.

DIED.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of her husband, in Middle Woodberry Township, Mrs. SUSAN R., wife of David Eshleman, aged 22 years, 5 months, and 3 days.

The deceased has been torn by the ruthless hand of Death from a large and admiring circle of friends, who loved and esteemed her while living, and in death deeply sympathize with the unfortunate young husband who has thus by the palsying touch of death, had wrenched from his bosom the beloved wife, the fond mother, the cheerful companion and affectionate friend. Her affliction was short and violent; which she bore with christian fortitude, placing her trust in Him who never said, "seek ye my face in vain."

"Death came on amain,
And exercised below his iron reign."

NOTICE IN LIBEL FOR DIVORCE.

Charles T. Blake, vs. Margaret Blake, } In the Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 39 May Term, 1858.

Whereas Charles T. Blake did prefer his petition to the judges of the court of Common Pleas of the County of Bedford praying for the causes therein set forth that he be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony entered into with Margaret Blake, we therefore command you as we before commanded you the said Margaret Blake, that laying aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper persons before our Judges at Bedford on the 1st Monday the 30th day of Aug., next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Charles T. Blake, and show cause why the said Charles T. Blake, your husband should not be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided and hereof fail not.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, May 21, '58. } WM. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

Charles T. Blake vs. Margaret Blake. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, May T., No. 39, 1858.

May 3d, 1858, on motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., Samuel J. Castner, Esq., was duly appointed Commissioner to take testimony and report the same to the court in the above case.

ATTEST— By the Court.
S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

NOTICE.—The undersigned commissioner, by virtue of the foregoing authority, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Monday, the 14th day of June, 1858, at his office in the town of Woodberry, Bedford county Pa., when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper. SAM'L J. CASTNER.

May 28, 1858. Commissioner.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, in pursuance of an Act entitled an Act for the regulation of the uniformed Militia of the Commonwealth of Penna., approved April 21st, 1858, (See Sec. 4th, Art. 12th.) that all the organized and uniformed Companies of the county of Bedford, are hereby required and commanded to meet in the town of Bloody Run, in said county, on Friday, the 18th of June, next, at 10 o'clock. A. M., when and where they will be organized into a regiment, and also will, on said day, elect one person to fill the office of Colonel, one person to fill the office of Lieut. Colonel, and one person to fill the office of Major, in pursuance of said Act.

LEMUEL EVANS, Brigade Inspector, 1st B., 16th D.

May 28, 1858.

KEEP IT

BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

THE Largest Assortment of D. Rodney King & Co's Philadelphia made, Ladies,' Misses' and childrens' fine Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, English Buskins, Ties and Slippers, to be found in Bedford, *expressly adapted for retailing*, being made in the most substantial manner, and warranted to fit. Bought direct from the manufacture's for *net cash*, and sold at a small advance, by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN
New Store, No. 1, Cheap side.

May 28.

WAR WITH ENGLAND!

THE repeated insults offered to the American flag by British Cruisers has caused considerable irritation on this side of the water, and should "ancient John" not come in, we should not be surprissed if it led to hostile manifestations. Meanwhile, Oster, Manspeaker & Carn successors to *Rupp & Oster*, are receiving an additional supply of *New Goods*, which they will continue to sell *cheaper than ever* in their new and handsomely fitted up room, recently occupied by Rupp & Oster,

May 28. New Store No. 1, Cheap side.

KEEP IT

BEFORE THE LADIES!

THE largest assortment of fashionable Parasols in Bedford. Bought *for net cash*, and sold at a small advance, by,

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.

May 28. New Store, No. 1, Cheap side.

TALK ABOUT

THE right place to buy, OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN'S New and handsome Store, No. 1, *Cheap side*, is THE place after all where you get your money back, to which fact crowds daily testify by their smiling countenances and the *loads of goods* they take with them, as they leave the New Store,

May 28. No. 1, Cheap side.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of John Lutz, late of Snakespring Township, dec'd. having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement. MICHAEL LUTZ,

May 21, 1858. Adm'r.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BIGLER VINDICATED BY CAMERON.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, while the bill for repealing the Fishing bounties was under consideration, Mr. Cameron took occasion to describe the Tariff views of his colleague, Bigler, as follows:

"I desire," said Mr. Cameron, "only to say a word in vindication of my colleague, and I think in justice to him and myself I should be permitted to say that word, for you know I do not often occupy much time of the Senate. It is that I am satisfied he is acting in accordance with his well known principles. He is, I believe, a free-trade man, if I can judge him from his acts. I remember that at the close of the last session the reduction of duty on our great staple, iron, was made, if not by his motion, at least by his vote. He agreed to it, and was perfectly satisfied with it. The result has been to break up every iron master in Pennsylvania who had not an immense fortune beyond his business in trade. Every man who was at all indebted in his business has been destroyed. The iron business of Pennsylvania, about which gentlemen speak here, is no longer an interest. No man, unless he has a fortune that he has inherited, or obtained from sources beyond his business, is capable of conducting a furnace for a day.

"It may be the policy of my colleague, and it may, perhaps, be a wise one, to break down all these interests, so that after a while we shall stand upon a common level, when we shall be compelled again to return to that protective American policy which our fathers instituted, and which took care of the country. If we were to destroy the duty on salt now, as proposed by the Senator from Rhode Island, I believe after a little while the salt interest would help the iron interest; and if we take off the sugar duty from gentlemen down in Louisiana, I think after a while they will come to our ground; and if we should repeal the law returning fugitive slaves, all the gentlemen in the 'nigger' interest would soon help us to take care of our iron. So, if you run around these interests, and strike them down, when we are all so low down together that we cannot take care of ourselves, we shall begin to feel as members of the same great country ought to feel, each one willling to serve the other.

"I thought this statement was due to my colleague. I thought it was due to him, coming from my own State, that I should make this explanation."

SUICIDE OF "FRANK FORRESTER."—Henry William Herbert, author, better known as "Frank Forrester," committed suicide on Monday last, at the Stevens House, Broadway, New York, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. Domastic difficulties led to the commission of the rash act. The deceased was married about three months ago but, he had not been living with his wife more then six weeks when they quarrelled, and she separated from him. He suffered intense mental agony in consequence of the severe blow, and in his ravings often threatened to commit suicide. He carried the dreaeful threat into execution and accomplished his purpose in a cool and premeditated manner. Herbert was the author of a number of historical works, which have gained for him considerable literary reputation both at home and abroad. His works on field sports, some eight in number, are the best of the kind published in this country. They show that the he was a true sportsman, and understood thoroughly the habits of the game of American.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH RESISTED

The Officer of the British Steamer Buzzard Defeated in his visit to the Clarendon at Sagua la Grande.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The barque John Howe arrived from Sagua la Grande, brings a report in relation to the attempt to enforce the right of search on board the ship Clarendon, Capt. Bartlett, bound to New York with a cargo of sugar. Capt. Bartlett refused to show his papers or hoist an ensign at the order of the British steamer Buzzard.

Several blank cartridges were fired from the steamer to intimidate the Captain, and then the commander of the Buzzard, with one hundred men, came alongside of the Clarendon in boats. Capt. Bartlett refused to let anybody on board but one officer, who, after an exciting scene, left the vessel without accomplishing his purpose. During the affair, Capt. Bartlett was struck by the British officer, but the latter denied any intention of so doing.

A revolutionary hero, named James McDonald, aged 113 years, passed through Rahway on Friday of last week, on foot, visiting his friends as he journeyed. He stopped at one of the hotels, and gave to several gentlemen there assembled a brief history of his life and exploits. He passed through the whole of the revolvtionary war, and also served with Napoleon as a soldier, being present at the battles of Salamanca and Bajados. He has a son 84 years of age, and he himself, such is his vigorous appearance, would be taken for a man not more than sixty-five or seventy years of age.

A frightful accident occurred a few days since on the New York Central Railroad at Sauquoit creek in Oneida county. A passenger and a freight train were passing on a bridge —the bridge gave way and several cars of both trains were precipitated into the creek. Several persons were instantly killed and 40 or 50 badly injured.

On the 15th a bridge on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, gave way as the night train from Cincinnati was passing over it, and the whole train was precipitated into the river. The engineer, fireman, and condutor were the only persons killed. Several were slightly injured

OUTRAGE ON THE AMERICAN FLAG—*Boston, May* 17.—The brig Ringold, arrived here, reports having been fired into with a musket by a British cruiser, soon after leaving Sierra Morena The vessel was afterwards boarded and searched by an armed boat's crew.

Dr. ROBERT HARE, late Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, who has made himself conspicuous recently as a lecturer on Spiritualism, died in Philadelphia, on Saturday last, in the 78th year of his age.

☞Gen. Peter Skeen Smith, formerly a resident of this State, and a prominent leader of the old Native American party, died in Springfield Mass., on the 6th inst.

DEATH OF THE MURDERER OF THE DAUGHTER OF AARON BURR—CONFESSION.—A sailor recently died in Texas, and on his death-bed confessed that he was one of the crew who murdered Mrs. Alston of South Carolina, forty years ago. She sailed from Charleston, for New York, in a brig, and on the trip the crew mutinied and murdered all the officers and passengers, Mrs. Alston being the last one to walk the plank. The sailor remembered her look of despair, and died in the greatest agony of mind. —*Journal of Commerce.*

STEAMER SUNK—TEN LIVES LOST.—The Nashville steamer, City of Huntsville, sunk on Wednesday night, the 12th inst., at Palmyra Island. She is a total loss. Ten lives were lost.

On Thursday night last a violent tornado blew a passenger train on the Chicago and Alton Railroad off the track, and several persons were severely injured.

It is said that hoops may be so constructed as to serve for tents, and in case of a shower, all that a lady will have to do will be to touch a spring, and in a moment she will find herself ensconced (like a snail) in a little house of her own.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of An Alias writ of Vend, Exponas to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following property, to wit: One tract of Land containing 170 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, with kitchen attached, and log barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of James Clark on the south east, and the Juniata river on the north and west, situate in Liberty township, Bedford county. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob. Snider and to be sold for cash, by WM. S. FLUCK

Sheriff's Office, May 28, '58 Sheriff.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentory having been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the undersigned. Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob T. Amick, late of St Clairsville in said county, dec'd all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY ANN AMICK, Executrix.
St. Clairsville,
GEO. R. OSTER, Executor,
Bedford.

May 28, 1858.

PRIVATE SALE
OF
Valuable Farm.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, his valuable farm, situate on the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road, five miles East of Bedford, 3 miles West of the town of Bloody Run, and three miles from the Plank Road leading to the Huntingdon and Broadtop Rail Road, thus affording easy facilities to the Eastern markets.

The farm contains

177 ACRES,

130 acres of which is cleared, and principally under good post and rail fence; the balance is well timbered, of which 75 acres is in clover and timothy, *all good strong limestone land*, which lays to the sun, with eastern exposure, and bounded south by the Juniata river.

The improvements are a large DOUBLE TWO-STORY

BRICK HOUSE,

with back building attached, large and good *Stone Bank Barn*, new wagon-shed, corn-crib, drove stable, sufficient for 20 head of horses, carriage house, and all necessary outbuildings; two good never-failing wells of water at the door and stable; also a fine orchard of grafted fruit.

This is one of the best and most desirable farms in Bedford County. A grist mill within a mile, and church and school house close by on the turnpike.

If not sold by the 1st of September, next, the property will be sold at public sale.

Possession given in time to put out full crops.

TERMS easy. HENRY M. HOKE

May 21, 1858.

☞Chambersburg "Rep. and Transcript" adv. 3 months, and send bill to this office.

GREAT
ATTRACTION!
NEW AND CHEAP
CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and surrounding country, that he has opened out in Bedford, at the old and well known stand, the

"RISING SUN,"

an extensive Clothing Establishment, where he will always be found with a large and well selected stock of gentlemens' and boys' clothing. From his long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed, either in his facilities for purchasing clothing at a low figure, or or of selling them lower than any other store within 150 miles of this place.

Not wishing to enumerate the many different articles of clothing on hand, he would merely state, that, in part, his stock consists of Coats ranging from 75 cents to $18, Pants from 50 cents to $10, Vests from 37½ cents to $6. Also, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Trunks, Carpet-Sacks, &c., &c.

All persons wishing to purchase CLOTHING, or anything else in my line, will never regret their calling at LEOPOLD'S No. 1, CHEAP CLOTHING EMPORIUM, where they can get cheap and unheard-of bargains. Come one, come all.

May 21, 1858. A. LEOPOLD.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Elizabeth Stiffler, late of Napier Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said Estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN ROWZER, Adm'r

May 21, 1858.-6.*

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

MILLENERY.

MRS. SOPHIA D. GIBSON would respectfully announce that she has purchased the stock of Mrs. E. Goodzeit, and is prepared to furnish any article in the Millinery line, of the best materials and most approved styles. She has just returned from the East with a complete assortment of

BONNETS

and TRIMMINGS, and having secured the assistance of Mrs. Goodzeit for the present, feels sure of giving satisfaction to all who may desire articles in her line.

April 30, 1858.

Bazin', and Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief Cologne Water, &c., at Dr. Harry's.

1858. NEW STORE! 1858.

NEW GOODS
FOR
Spring and Summer,
1858!
OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN,

ANNOUNCE to their friends and the public, that they are now receiving from Philadelphia and New York, and opening out in their newly fitted up room formerly, occupied by Rupp & Oster, an entirely

New and Brilliant Stock

Of desirable new style, French, British and American

DRY GOODS,

emracing a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES, comprising in part,

RICH FANCY DRESS SILKS, RICH GLOSSY BLACK SILKS, MADONA AND LAVELLA CLOTHS, ROBE A'QUILLA, OR SIDE STRIPES, DE LAINE ROBES, ORGANDIE ROBES, GINGHAM ROBES, LAWN ROBES, FRENCH DUCALS, LAWNS AND GINGHAMS, WHITE AND PRINTED FRENCH BRILLIANTS JACONETS AND LAWNS NEW SPRING STYLES DE LAINES, CHALLIES, GINGHAMS AND PRINTS, BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, JEANS, COTTONADES, &c., &c.,

Together with a choice assortment of

Fresh Family Groceries,

Queensware, Cutlery, HATS, CAPS and BONNETS,

BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS.

Having purchased our goods LOW FOR CASH, we are prepared to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS. We will sell exceedingly

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OR APPROVED SIX MONTHS' CREDIT.

Come and see for yourselves, and be convinced, whether you wish to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

☞All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, April 23, 1858.

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have just opned a very large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part as follows:

Silks,	Challies,	Almacas,
Delaines,	Lawns,	Barages,
Brilliants,	French and American Chintzes,	
Ginghams,	Gloves,	Collars,
Hosiery,	&c., &c	

SHAWLS and MANTILLAS,

Cloths,	Cassimeres,	Vestings,
Muslins,	Drillings,	Tickings,
Ky. Jeans,	Linens,	Sheetings,
Cottonades,	Flannels,	Cassinetts,
Nankeens,	Cambrics,	Checks,

CHEAP CARPETS,

White and Col'd Carpet Chain, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting and Rugs, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, also a large supply of fashionable

Ready-Made Clothing,

Also, a full stock of GROCERIES, WOODENWARE, &c.

Having selected our goods with great care, we are enabled to offer our customers

VERY GREAT BARGAINS

for CASH—all kinds of Country Produce—or on a credit of six months to punctual dealers.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

BAZAR! BAZAR!

HAVE you called at the LADIES, BAZAR in Anderson's Row!

MRS. H. D. PEUGH has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a handsome assortment of ladies and children's fancy goods. Have you seen them?

Her millenery is not to be surpassed in beauty and elegance of style—and at prices astonishingly cheap.

BONNETS,

White and colored, some as low as 37½ cts—Ladies, Misses, and children's Jockey caps, exquisitely nice and new in style,

French and American Flowers,

a large assortment; not to be excelled in quality and cheapness—Ribbons, without number, of various styles and color—Ladies Head Dresses—Dress Caps, and numerous kinds of useful and fancy articles for ladies toilet

Dress Goods,

consisting in part of Robes, challies, Barage de Laines Ducals, Robes a Quilla—Robe Lawns, for $1.25, French muslins—&c., &c.

Silks—Black and Fancy colored Silks, various styles—also handsome Shawls, Mantillas, Lace Capes, Dusters, &c., &c.

Embroideries,

Such as colars, sleeves, Infants waits and a superior lot of French setts, Handkerchiefs—Edgings, Laces, and Flouncings.

Calicoes and Cottons of all descriptions. Ginghams, ranging in prices from, six, eight, ten, twelve and twenty five cents per yard.

Hosiery—Gloves, Mitts, &c., &c.

Carpet Bags, Traveling Baskets, Toys, Perfumery, and *Jewelry.*

A large assortment of Ladies and childrens shoes, purchased at reduced prices—Ladies slippers at 50 cts, fine lasting Gaiters at $1,25. Other styles corresponding in price. Call and examine for yourself.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH, would embrace this opportunity to render to the Public, her thanks for the liberal patronage she has received, and hopes by a constant effort to please to merit a continuance of the same.

May 7, 1858.

LATEST NEWS FROM UTAH!

Fresh Arrival of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
AT SHOEMAKERS' STORE!

THE undersigned, having just returned from the Eastern Cities, are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of *SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS*, which they are determined to sell cheap. Their stock consists in part of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans*, and a large assortment of *Men's and Boys' wear.*

Ladies' Dress Goods, Silks, Delaines, Calicoes, Alpacas and Lawns. A large assortment of *Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.* Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Knives and Forks, &c.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

To good and punctual customers a credit of six months will be given.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

April 23, 1858.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow at Dr. Harry's.

BEDFORD
Machine Shop!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open-cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers.

HILL SIDE PLOUGHS,

of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country. SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOUGHS, WITH STEEL SHOVELS.

CULTIVATORS,

Peckham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR; Rogers Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines and Ploughs, made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bannan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability *BLACKSMITHING* done to order. All my work warrented to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Machinist.

Bedford, May 7, 1858.-8m

LATEST NEWS FROM KANSAS.

REED & MINNICH'S STORE.

THE very last arrival of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS—bought at the right time, and in the right manner, to ensure fabrics worth buying and at fair prices—REED & MINNICH deal not in humbugs, clap traps or *baits*, but on actual inspection, you will find a heavy stock of

AMERICAN & FOREIGN GOODS,

of a very superior quality, and to be had at prices gratifying to the purchaser and remunerative to the seller. Reed & Minnich will have nothing to do with giving some goods away, and putting the "Tariff" on somewhere else—good merchandise always ensures sales at living prices. *Come and See,* bring your CASH AND PRODUCE, and if you do not get cheap goods say there is no truth in this advertisement.

Dry Goods,—Dress Silks, Robe a Quillas, Madonas, Organdy Lawns, Delaines, Calicoes.

Dress Goods, and Trimmings, in great Variety, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, French and American Cloths and Cassimeres, Summer Clothes and Jeans, Woolen and Canton Flannels, Sheetings, Muslins, Linens, for all purposes, Twillings, drillings, &c.

Queensware and Glassware,

an assortment unequalled in Bedford.

Boots and Shoes.

Reed & Minnich know how to buy boots and shoes of all styles. *Call and See.* They will speak for themselves.

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

Sugars, of different qualities and prices, *Syrups, Molasses*, and every article in this line

We cannot enumerate all our goods. Call and we will show you free of charge, and feel happy to do so. Call and you will find yourself at the right place to buy.

May 7, 1858.

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

SINCE the charter has been granted for the "Bedford Rail Road," the citizens of Bedford have been much excited and interested upon the subject. This interest is not confined to the citizens of town, but extends throughout the country, and *crowds are daily rushing to Rupp's New and Handsome Store*, in *Anderson's Row*, where a *large* and *attractive assortment* of *beautiful Spring* and *Summer Goods*, are opening, which will be sold cheaper than ever offered before in this place.

The stock consists in part of

Robes de Shaum	*Barage de Laines,*
Robes a Quilla,	*Lavillas,*
Organdie Lawns,	*White & printed Brilliants,*
Challies,	*Plain and Figured Swiss.*

Latest Style Lawn Robes for $1,50.

Mohair Mixture for 18¾ *cents per yard.*

De Laines of all descriptions from 6¼ *to* 25 *per yard.*

Lawns of various styles for 6¼ *cts. per yard.*

An extensive assortment of beautiful prints ranging from 4 *to* 12½ *cents per yard.*

Muslins of all *prices* and *qualities.*

A large assortment of *Ladies* and *Misses, Gloves* and *Hosiery* from the *low figure of* 5 *cts. up.*

Pure linen *Handkerchiefs* for 5 *cts.*, and a *full* and *complete assortment* of *LADIES DRESS GOODS* generally.

A large and well selected assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,

Consisting in part of

Black French and English Cloths,		
Blue	do	do.
Olive	do	do.
Black Cassimeres.		
Black Doe Skins.		
Fancy French and American Cassimeres.		

VESTINGS.

Grenadines, plain and figured.		
Radzemiro	do	do
Velvets	do	do

and a great variety of Marsielles Vestings.

Fancy Silk and Lawn Neck Ties, from 6¼ cents to 62½ cents.

A complete assortment of *Ladies* and *Misses* BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS. Also a large assortment *Mens* BOOTS and SHOES.

My assortment of GROCERIES *can't be beat.*

Brown Sugar for		6¼	cts per pound.	
First rate Brown Sugar for		8	" "	"
Extra	do do "	10	" "	"
White Sugar for 12½, 14 and		15	" "	"
First Rate Rio Coffee for		12½	" "	"
Extra	do do "	15	" "	"
No. 1 Java	do "	15	" "	"
Best N. O. Molasses	"	12½	" "	quart.
Good Syrup	do "	12½	" "	"
Extra	do do "	18¾	" "	"

Good Corn Brooms for a *dime.*

Bacon by the pound.

☞All of which will be sold *cheaper* than the *cheapest.* Don't forget to call at *RUPP'S NEW STORE*, in *Anderson's Row*, one door east of Cessna & Shannon's office, and opposite the Gazette office.

G. W. RUPP.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

Samuel Ketterman,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him unless absent on business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

DR. SANFORD'S
INVIGORATOR,
OR LIVER REMEDY

THIS IS ONE OF THE GREATEST SCIENtific medical discoveries ever made, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common head ache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver.*

The liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

A compound has been formed by dissolving gums and extracting that part which is soluble for the active virtues of the medicine. These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a heal hy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure without any of the disagreeable after effects, felt by using Calomel or Mineral poison, that are usually resorted to.

To all who will follow these directions a cure is positively guaranteed. SICK HEADACHE can be cured by the use of two tea-spoonsful taken as soon as the attack is felt.

The Invigorator *never fails* to cure sour stomach or the bad effects experienced after eating.

Billious attacks yield readily to one bottle, and Chronic Diarrhœa, difficult as it is to cure, is never troublesome to those who take the Invigorator.

For Dyspepsia or Jaundice, nothing in the konwn world act so fully or cures so quickly as the Invigorator. It removes all yellowness and unnatural color from the skin.

For Night Mare, take a dose before retiring, and it is warranted a sure preventative.

For Female Obstructions it is a safe and sure remedy, as it removes the cause of the disease.

Costiveness cannot exist where the Invigorator is used taken, while Cholic yields readily to a few

It must be known that all these are *Liver* diseases, or caused by a deranged Liver, and to cure them needs a Liver medicine and one of great power. The Invigorator is such a medicine; it has medicinal powers, never before discovered, that will cure all diseases of the Liver, no matter how long standing, or what may be their form. The active medicinal virtues extracted from the gums used is such as to be astonishing to all who see their effects, for none can use the medicine without the utl genrnefit. It acts as a gentle Cathartic, ice Diaefealways be taken in sufficient quantities ut vulcan the bowels gently. The best way to pd onko ootake the medicine in the mouth, then rtake some water and swallow both together. In this way the medicine will scarcely be tasted,

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Druggist's generally

Feb. 12, 1857.-3m.

Great Arrival of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUS Received and on hand, the best assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES** that could be selected for the citizens of Bedford, and strangers visiting the place, 1 door south of Minnick's Confectionary Store, on Juliana Street.

Mens' Grained Water-Proof long legged Boots, Mens' thick sole eastern made long legged Boots, Mens' Kip and coarse Heavy Boots, Gents' Fine Calf double sole Boots, Gents' Oxford Ties, Gents' Congress Gaiters, Mens' Heavy city made Brogans, Ladies' Morocco Boots, Ladies' Goat Heel Boots, Womens' Calf heavy winter Boots; Misses' and Childrens' Boots in variety, Boys' Boots of all kinds, size and description.

CAPS, in variety, will be always kept on hand.

Persons wishing to purchase good Boots and Shoes will please give me a call before buying elsewhere.

ADAM FERGUSON.

Oct. 2, 1857.

HAMMERED IRON.

THE subscribers wound inform the public, that they have leased, the Bedford Forge heretofore carried on by John King & Co., situate in Hopewell Township, where they are now manufacturing, and are prepared to supply all orders for every description of hammered Iron, on the shortest notice, and most liberal terms. Their Iron may be relied upon as being of the best quality. All kinds of country produce, and all kinds of wrought Iron scraps, taken at the highest market prices. PIPER & SCOTT.

Nov. 27, 1857.-tf.

JOHN H. ALLEN & CO.

NOS. 2 & 4 CHESTNUT Street, (south side, below Water,) PHILADELPHIA,

(THE OLDEST WOOD-WARE HOUSE, IN THE CITY.)

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale dealers in Patent Medicine, made *BROOMS*, Patent Groved *CEDAR-WARE, Warranted not to shrink, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CORDS, BRUSHES*, &c., of all descriptions. Please call and examine our stock.

Feb. 27, 1857.-zz.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned upon the estate of Christian Winebrenner, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said deceased are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or accounts against said estate, will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB KIFER,
DAVID BOYER,
Exors,
Residing in M. Woodberry Tp.

April 2, 1858.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we shall *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music nged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

Admintstrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in South Woodberry Township, on the estate of Frederick Smith, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

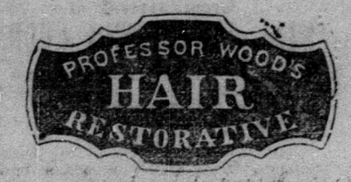
D. F. BUCK, Adm'r.

April 16, 1858.-f

STONEWARE.—Cream Crocks, Milk Crocks of all sizes; Butter Dishes, from one to one and a half gallon Pitchers, all of hich are of best quality, for sale by

A. FERGUSON.

Bedford, Jan. 16, 1856.



For Producing Hair on Bald Heads, and Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Color.

THIS ASTONISHING AND UNEQUALLED preparation has never failed to produce a growth on Bald Heads, when used according to the direction, and turn hair back to its original color, after having become gray and reinstate it in all its original health, lustre, softness and beauty. Removes at once all scurf, dandruff and unpleasant itching scrofula, eruptions and feverish heat from the scalp. It also prevents the hair from becoming unhealthy and falling off and hence acts as a perfect

HAIR INVIGORATOR AND TONIC

A gentleman of Boston writes to his friend in New Bedford thus:

To your inquiries, I would reply, that when I first commenced using Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, my hair was almost white, and had been so for the last ten years and it was very thin on the top of my head, and very loose, and pulled out freely; but I found that before I had used all the second bottle, (which was eight weeks) my hair was entirely changed to its original color, light brown, and is now free from dandruff and quite moist. I have had my hair cut five or six times since the change, and have never seen any thing like white hair starting from the roots; and it is now as thick as it ever was, and does not come out at all. It has proved in my case all that I could wish to ask.

July 1, 1855. Yours, etc. —

[From the Boston Herald.]

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—By using Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, gray hair can be permanently restored to its original color. The subjoined certificate from Johnson & Stone, Gardiner, Maine, is but one of the many instances that are daily coming to our knowledge, of its wonderful effects. It is no longer problematical, but a self-evident truth, as hundreds in our community can testify.

GARDINER, Maine, June, 22, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the hair. Before using it, I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind. Yours, respectfully,

Prof. O. J. Wood. D. N. MURPHY.

BROOKFIELD, Massachusetts, Jan. 12, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation dandruff, and a constant itching tendency with which I have been troubled from childhood; and has also restored my hair which was becoming gray, to its original color I have used no other article with anythinglike the pleasure and profit.

Yours, truly, J. K. BRAGG,
Pastor of the Orthodox Church, Brookfield.
Professor Wood.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

WOOD'S HAIR DYE.—This admirable article is rapidly improving the hair. No article of a similar kind, now before the public, enjoys a better reputation as a restorative and invigorating hair tonic. Its peculiar chemical qualities have a beneficial effect upon the growth and character of the hair, giving a silky and glossy texture to that which was formerly of a coarse and dry nature.—It has, also, we understand, a tendency to preserve the youthful color and appearance of the hair, and destroying or counteracting the effects of age. With such recommendations in its favor, we hardly perceive how any lady or gentleman should be without so valuable an adjunct to their toilet.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Druggists, generally.

Feb. 12, 1858.-3m.

Glue Manufactory.

THE subscribers would respectfuhy inform the public that they are engaged in manufacturing a superior article of glue, at different prices, at their residence in Snakespring Valley, two miles east of Bloody Run, and are prepared to fill promptly all orders. All in want of this article can have their orders attended to by addressing the undersigned at Bloody Run.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of tanners' fleshings, and those having any for sale, can dispose of them by applying as above.

In connection with their glue manufactory, they also carry on the weaving business, and will weave coverlets and carpets on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

MORRIS RICHTER & SON

April 16, 1858.-3m.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King Co., doing business at Lemnos Iron Works, in Hopewell Township Bedford County, is dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY S. KING,

Nov. 27, 1857.-tf. JAMES MADARA.

THE business of manufacturing iron at Lemnos Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partner James Madara in the books, property and effects, belonging to the late firm of Madara King & Co.

Nov. 27, 1857.-tf. HENRY S. KING.

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

The Summer session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 21st.

The efficient County Superintendent of the Public Schools, Rev. H. Heckerman, will assist in the instruction of youth during the coming quarter. Persons, therefore, wishing to pursue a course of study with the view of preparing themselves to teach in our Common Schools, will enjoy rare advantages in connection with this Institution.

GEORGE W. AUGHINBAUGH,
April 9, 1858. Principal.

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. Sophia Mower, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, having been this day granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment to the subscriber immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them forthwith properly authenticated for settlement.

EMANUEL J. DIEHL, Adm'r.

March, 26, 1858.-6t.

Country Physicians, can have their orders filled, with the very best articles, at city prices at Dr. Harry's Cheap Drug Store, Pitt st. Bedford, Penn'a.

Oct. 31, 1856. DR. B. F. HARRY

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

Great Arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUS Treceived and on hand, the best assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES** that could be selected for the citizens of Bedford, and strangers visiting the place, 1 door south of Minnick's Confectionary Store, on Juliana Street.

Mens' Grained Water-Proof long legged Boots, Mens' thick sole eastern made long legged Boots, Mens' Kip and coarse Heavy Boots, Gents' Fine Calf double sole Boots, Gents' Oxford Ties, Gents' Congress Gaiters, Mens' Heavy city made Brogans, Ladies' Morocco Boots, Ladies' Goat Heel Boots, Womens' Calf heavy winter Boots; Misses' and Childrens' Boots in variety, Boys' Boots of all kinds, size and description.

CAPS, in variety, will be always kept on hand.

Persons wishing to purchase good Boots and Shoes will please give me a call before buying elsewhere.

ADAM FERGUSON.

Oct. 2, 1857.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned upon the estate of Christian Winebrenner, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said deceased are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or accounts against said estate, will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB KIFER,
DAVID BOYER,
Ex'rs,
Residing in M. Woodberry Tp.

April 2, 1858.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemnos Iron Works, in Hopewell Township Bedford County, is dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY S. KING,

Nov. 27, 1857.–tf. JAMES MADARA.

THE business of manufacturing iron at Lemnos Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has perchased all the interest of his late partner James Madara in the books, property and effects, belonging to the late firm of Madara King & Co.

Nov. 27, 1857.–tf. HENRY S. KING.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm name of Blymire & Hartley, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, notes and accounts are in the hands of Wm. Hartley, who is hereby authorized to settle the same. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Blymire & Hartley, will save costs by paying up, before the Books and notes are placed in the hand of a collector.

March 26, 1858.

Glue Manufactory.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they are engaged in manufacturing a superior article of glue, at different prices, at their residence in Snakespring Valley, two miles east of Bloody Run, and are prepared to fill promptly all orders. All in want of this article can have their orders attended to by addressing the undersigned at Bloody Run.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of tanners' fleshings, and those having any for sale, can dispose of them by applying as above.

In connection with their glue manufactory, they also carry on the weaving business, and will weave coverlets and carpets on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

MORRIS RICHTER & SON.

April 16, 1858.–3m.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music nged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

ON MANHOOD,
AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

JUST published gratis, the 20th thousand: A few words on the rational treatment, without medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impoteney, and Impediments to Marriage generally, by *B. DE LANEY, M. D.*

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to Dr. B. DE LANEY, 88, East 31st Street, New York City.

May 7, 1858.

STONEWARE.—Cream Crocks, Milk Crocks of all sizes; Butter Dishes, from one to one and a half gallon Pitchers, all of hich are of best quality, for sale by

A. FERGUSON.

Bedford, Jan. 16, 1856.

Admintstrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in South Woodberry Township, on the estate of Frederick Smith, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

D. F. BUCK, Adm'r.

April 16, 1858.–f

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balmo f a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 6. 1857.

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

The Summer session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 21st.

The efficient County Superintendent of the Public Schools, Rev. H. Heckerman, will assist in the instruction of youth during the coming quarter. Persons, therefore, wishing to pursue a course of study with the view of preparing themselves to teach in our Common Schools, will enjoy rare advantages in connection with this Institution.

GEORGE W. AUGHINBAUGH,
April 9, 1858. Principal.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow at Dr. Harry's.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c.. &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

WOODWARD'S Improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Bushes, Bolting Cloths. and Bran Dusters, of the most improved plan, Mill Screws, Corn and Cob Grinders, Patent Bridges for Mill Spindles, Portable Mills, warranted to grind ten bushels per hour, Mill Irons and Mill Burrs made to order. Also, Stover's Patent Corn Kiln and Grain Dryer—a valuable invention. The above articles are kept constantly on hand, and can be obtained at any time, from S. D. BROAD,

Schellsburg, Bedford County, who is also the agent for Bedford, Somerset, and adjoining Counties.

Mill wright work done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

February 15, 1856.

McCORMICK'S Reaper and Mower for sale by S. D. BROAD,

at Schellsburg, Pa., agent for Blair and Bedford counties.

February 15, 1856.

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

NEW FIRM.
AND
NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber, having taking a partner in his store, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and title of J. M. Barndollar & Son. All those having unsettled accounts with the subscriber, will please call and settle.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR.

The subscribers are just receiving and opening out a New and Handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured in the country for cash, produce, or to prompt six months customers. They respectfully solicit the public patronage.

J. M BARNDOLLAR & SON.

Bloody Run, April 1, 1858.–3m*

Notice to Farmers!

THE subscriber having taken charge of the Mills and Warehouse at Hopewell, makes the following proposition to farmers and produce dealers, to wit: All grain placed in the mills, intended for the Hopewell or Broadtop markets, or to be forwarded to any of the Eastern cities, will be conveyed from the mills to the Warehouse, and loaded in the cars, free of charge. The Mills have been thoroughly repaired, and are capable of doing as good work as any mill in the County.

The highest market price paid for all kinds of produce.

JOHN F. LOWRY.

Hopewell, April 6, 1858.–c*

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large supply of Rich and Handsome Goods, rich silks, Robes of all kinds, DEBEGE ROBES, LAWN ROBES, LINEN ROBES, TRAVELING ROBES, with side trimmings, RICH LACE MANTLES, SILK MANTLES, FRENCH WORKED COLLARS, UNDERSLEEVES, a large quantity of FRENCH WORKED STRIPES, very low, a rich variety of BONNETS, trimmed and untrimmed, as low as 50 cts. RIBBONS, RUSHES, and FRENCH FLOWERS, at all prices, SHOES and GAITERS, a handsome lot of summer SHAWLS, LAWNS and CALICOES, and an endless variety of fancy Goods.

May 7, 1858.

HAMMERED IRON.

THE subscribers wond inform the public, that they have leased, the Bedford Forge heretofore carried on by John King & Co., situate in Hopewell Township, where they are now manufacturing, and are prepared to supply all orders for every description of hammered Iron, on the shortest notice, and most liberal terms. Their Iron may be relied upon as being of the best quality. All kinds of country produce, and all kinds of wrought Iron scraps, taken at the highest market prices. PIPER & SCOTT.

Nov. 27, 1857.–tf.

JOHN H. ALLEN & CO.

NOS. 2 & 4 CHESTNUT Street, (south side, below Water,) PHILADELPHIA,
(THE OLDEST WOOD-WARE HOUSE, IN THE CITY.)

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale dealers in Patent Medicine, made *BROOMS*, Patent Groved *CEDAR-WARE, Warranted not to shrink, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CORDS, BRUSHES*, &c., of all descriptions. Please call and examine our stock.

Feb. 27, 1857.–zz.

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. Sophia Mower, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, having been this day granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment to the subscriber immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them forthwith properly authenticated for settlement.

EMANUEL J. DIEHL, *Adm'r.*

March, 26, 1858.–6t.

PLASTER.

In quantities to suit purcha sers, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Feb. 19, 1858.

WAGONS.

THREE new two horse wagons on hand, work warranted—will be sold on a liberal credit—or exchanged for produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Feb. 19, 1858.

TREASURER'S SALE
OF
UNSEATED LANDS,
AND TOWN LOTS IN BEDFORD COUNTY.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes passed the 18th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and the 25th of March, 1831. The Treasurer of Bedford County hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School and Road Taxes due on the following tracts of Unseated Lands, situate in Bedford County, are not paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the cost chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, (14th day) for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

SAMUEL DAVIS, *Treasurer.*

Acres.	*Ps.*	*Warratees or Owners.*	*Taxes.*
		Bedford Township.	
300		Margaret Diehl.	$ 88
404		James Tubman.	6 80
95		Thos. J. Bonnett.	1 72
		Broadtop Township.	
150		James Entriken	13 20
8		James Entriken.	96
51		Wm. T. Daugherty,	15 92
399		John Belts,	5 40
63		Jacob Myers,	3 60
403		John Bollman,	15 00
402	140	Wm. Bunn	14 40
205	50	Wm. Lane,	6 74
30		Lewis T. Watt on,	60
200		John Devereaux,	6 00
427		Mary Montgomery,	7 88
205		Newlan & Marshall,	5 00
421		John Montgomery,	8 92
339		Stephans & Co, in right of Shreaves,	10 16
30		Rathnell Wilson,	1 10
5		Aaron Evans,	12
265		Jos. Figard,	1 58
69		Wm. Figard,	2 34
39		Rathnell Wilson,	48
28		do do	36
100		do do	1 80
0 6		John King,	3 56
		Colerain Township.	
600		Sam'l Williams,	2 24
90		Jos. & Eman. Diehl,	81
45		Wm. Smith,	73
		Cumberland Valley Township.	
397½		John Sample,	5 96
		Hopewell Township.	
200		John Corby,	1 20
150		James Howard,	88
404		Richard Moan,	48
420		John Cheney,	52
404		Joseph Moan,	48
409½		Sam'l Moan,	48
424	35	Alex. Moan,	24
266½		John McIlney,	52
192		Timothy Moan,	24
200	54	Israel Moan,	28
196	50	Zach. Moan,	24
222		Elizabeth Piper,	24
212	20	John Boyd,	24
214	65	Wm. Davis,	24
216	60½	Isabela Davis,	24
220½		Wm. Piper,	28
238		John Hardin,	28
221		Ignatius Hardin.	28
434	125	James Wilson,	52
187	40	David Piper,	24
425		George F. Alberti,	1 20
402	57	Stephen Moan,	48
342		Dan'l Kerr,	9 60
60		Sam'l Livingston's heirs,	72
28		Geo. Wishart,	40
		Harrison Township.	
163		Nicholas Knight,	24
		Liberty Township.	
60		Abel Piatt,	70
473	84	Hannah Alberti,	8 25
448		Mariah Alberti,	10 65
100		Geo. B. Kay,	1 48
		Londonderry Township.	
453		Joseph Gardner,	1 36
150		John Sadler,	1 80
		Napier Tp.	
		Abner Rodgers,	60
		East Providence Tp.	
200½		Thos. Logan,	88
403		Charles Evans,	1 20
402	46	Keziah Logan,	1 20
462	62	Charles Logan,	1 20
400	75	John Cavan,	1 20
400		Thomas Cavan.	1 20
338	38	Thos. Logan,	1 20
406	103	Alex. Cavan,	1 20
400		Ezekiel Cook,	1 20
30		Solomon Williams,	40
100		Jacob Ritchey,	36
17		Francis Gibbs,	16
406		Isaac Cavin,	1 20
		West Providence Tp.	
6		Wm. Paxton,	32
183		Dudley Daugherty,	2 82
		St. Clair Tp.	
4 Lots		Jacob Inks heirs,	48
204		David McRobert,	1 20
477		James Ross,	1 20
411		Wm. Snively,	1 20
62		Henry Koontz,	50
		Southampton Tp.	
200		James Riggs,	60
439		Paul Ward,	1 32
357		Patrick Ward,	1 08
351		Joseph Ward,	1 04
353		Jonathan Ward,	1 04
136		Isaac Hunter,	2 08
488		F. Clingerman,	1 20
		Union Tp.	
400		John Swaggart,	7 90
400		Leonard Swaggart,	10 64
266		Alex. Gardner,	3 90
16		Dr. Wm. Smith,	1 78
143		Sam'l Burket,	52
16		John Shee,	88
100		James Johnston,	2 58
150		Frederick Snider,	60
40		Jeremiah Jackson,	5 56
411½		Jacob Swaggart,	4 36
440		Wm. Pierson,	10 36
440		Ebenezer Branham,	11 68
420		Conrad Imler,	1 80
100		Christley Bowser,	9 72
200		George Laib,	1 34
100		Jacob Burket,	2 07
150		Peter Shoenberger,	1 84
143		Samuel Burket,	1 40
33		Hugh Porter,	4 02
439		Griffith Evans,	10 00
403¾		Philip Stine,	9 76
439		John Martin,	11 64
438		John Taylor,	10 32
439		Wilson Hunt,	10 32
438½		Alex. Scott,	10 22
427		Dr. P. Shoenberger,	2 06
124		do do	4 48
140		do do	18
		Middle Woodberry Tp.	
379		Daniel Montgomery,	19 04
401½		Wm. M gomery,	31 14
172		—— McIlna,	14 38
117		Daniel Montgomery,	10 96
180		Daniel Montgomery,	4 49
1 Lot		Jacob Strock, No. 72	42
1 Lot		Jacob Strock, No. 74	1
		South Woodberry Tp.	
200	16½	Isabella Davis,	24
55	100	John S. Hetrick,	38
222		Elizabeth Piper,	24

April 9, 1858.

Country Physicians, can have their orders filled, with the very best articles, at city prices at Dr. Harry's Cheap Drug Store, Pitt st. Bedford, Penn'a.

Oct. 31, 1856. DR. B. F. HARRY.

Bazin', and Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief Cologne Water, &c., at Dr. Harry's.

STAGE OFFICE.
WASHINGTON HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

MRS. MARY COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that she has fitted up this old and well known stand, in a very superior style, for the accommodation of the public. Visitors to the Bedford Mineral Springs will find the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

☞ A gentleman of high qualification, and corteous deportment, has charge of the house, who will do all in his power to make the guests happy and comfortable.

☞ Terms as moderate as anywhere else in the place.

Daily Stages from Latrobe, Cumberland, Hollidaysburg and Hopewell, all stop at this Hotel.

A Hack belonging to this Hotel will run between Bedford and the Springs.

Bedford, June 12, 1857.–zz.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINEL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILLIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF ABUSE,

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment,

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 4, 1857.–zz.

DR. WALTON'S
AMERICAN PILLS.
JOY TO THE AFFLIT ED.
YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS!

ONE small box of Pil's cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to Dr. D. C. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton, Proprietor.

Dr. W.'s treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course.—Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above; giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Jan. 29, 1858.–zz.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale.* Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.–tf.

Just Received at the New Firm,
REED & MINNICH'S.

An elegant assortment of Spring Goods, of the best quality, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Cottonades, 40 pieces of the latest style Calicoes and Ginghams. Also, Muslins, Bleached and unbleached, of every grade, all of which will be sold at the lowest figure for cash.

April 9, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Middle Woodberry Township, on the estate of J. H. Keagy, late of said Township dec'd all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

D. L. KEAGY,
April 9, 1858.–f. Administrator.

MILLENERY.

MRS. SOPHIA D. GIBSON would respectfully announce that she has purchased the stock of Mrs. E. Goodzeit, and is prepared to furnish any article in the Millinery line, of the best materials and most approved styles. She has just returned from the East with a complete assortment of

BONNETS

and TRIMMINGS, and having secured the assistance of Mrs. Goodzeit for the present, feels sure of giving satisfaction to all who may desire articles in her line.

April 30, 1858.

CHEAP SHOES.

About fifty pair of children's and women's shoes—a little out of style—will be sold very cheap by

Feb. 19, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

RESTAURANT.

THE subscriber still continues his RESTAURANT, AND BAKERY ADN CONFECTIONARY, at his old stand, in the Rising Sun Building, in Juliana Street, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers.

He has fitted up an OYSTER ROOM, and will keep on hand throughout the season a full supply of the freshest and choicest OYSTERS the Baltimore market will afford.

He keeps constantly on hand the choicest and best CAKES, CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS ever offered to the public.

Also, Chambersburg ALE and BEER, constantly on hand, also CIDER and other drinks.

☞ Parties supplied, on the shortest notice, with Ice Cream, Cakes and Confections.

Having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, and having been constantly engaged in it for many years, he feels confident that he can render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a visit. JOHN J. LUTHER.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1857.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
New and Seasonable Goods
At Reed & Minnich's.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, Ginghams, Flannels, Tickings, Bleached and unbleached Muslins, Table diaper, Paper and Cambric Muslins, Irish Linen, also a fine assortment of Ladie's Shoes, Gaiters, and Lace Boots, and a variety of Misses' and children's Shoes, which will be sold low for cash.

Feb. 19, 1858.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c., &c. Call and see his stock.

de14 DANIEL BORDER.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6. 1857.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft. long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH,
Justice of the Peace.

OFFICE two doors South of the Mengel House, and next door to the office of Mann & Spang, where he will attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands.

Bedford, Jan. 11, 1856.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

DENTIST.

C. M. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, pivoted, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF POOR HOUSE CHECKS.

The Directors of the Poor of Bedford County, hereby give notice to the holders and owners of Poor House checks that it will be to their interest to present them to the Treasurer, George W. Blymire, at Bedford. The object in having them presented, is to ascertain the amount of indebtedness, so that the Directors may be enabled to fix the taxes and make other arrangements to discharge the same. Those living at a distance can send in the amount.

The Tax Collectors are also notified that the balances due on their duplicates must be paid or the necessary means will be resorted to to compel payment.

GEORGE D. SHUCK,
GEORGE ELDER,
GEORGE SMOUSE,
Directors.

April 9, 1858.–d.

LUMBER.

We have for sale seventeen thousand feet of spruce and pine boards—also a large supply of poplar scantling.

Feb. 19, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

The Great English Remedy.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing, in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, Price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B. $1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

Sept 18 1857–zz.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC
WAFERS.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c. &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

Sept. 18, 1857–zz.

DRUGS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
DR. F. C. REAMER,
BEDFORD, PA.

HAVING purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, has constantly on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine, viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hofflandsack's and other vermifuge Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of historic, geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolff's Schiedam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Feb. 19, 1857.

How to Save Money.

ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap chairs and Cabinet Furniture, can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need, from a large stock now on hand, which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this County. You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me, as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture.

You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices:

Chairs from	$4.50	to	$36.00 per sett.
Bedsteads	2.50	"	15.00
Tables	2.50	"	20.00
Bureaus	10.00	"	35.00
Cupboards	5.00	"	12.00
Wash Stands	1.50	"	6.00
Work Stands	1.00	"	5.00
Candle Stands	1.00	"	3.00

All other articles in proportion.

All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

Feb. 19, 1858.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Valentine Steckman,
PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,
'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes &c., &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and plated Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

May 22, 1857.

HOFIUS & FILLER.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.

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